

COAL STRIKE TAKEN TO HARDING, PLANS CONFERENCE CALL

Government Preparing to Summon Operators and Unions to Washington.

ENLIST PUBLIC OPINION.

Attorney General Assures Owners Agreement Would Not Bring Indictments.

By David Lawrence.

(Special Correspondent of The Evening World.)

WASHINGTON, June 26 (Copyright).—The United States Government is preparing to summon coal operators and miners into conference in the national capital and bring the full force of public opinion into politics in an effort to settle the coal strike.

John L. Lewis, President of the United Mine Workers of America, has informed the Government that he and his associates will attend a conference with operators from the Central Competitive Field, which comprises Illinois, Indiana, Ohio and Western Pennsylvania, or with operators from any group of coal districts producing an equivalent amount of tonnage.

The coal operators' views are not yet disclosed for the reason that the formal invitation has not yet been sent, but the objection raised by the operators heretofore has been a fear that Judge Anderson might bring them into his Federal Court on contempt charges in connection with pending indictments growing out of past conferences at which wage scales were fixed.

Attorney General Daugherty has assured the operators that the Government will not indict the coal operators and will not view the suggested wage conferences as a violation of existing statutes on restraint of trade. But the operators declare they had a similar assurance once from another Attorney General, A. Mitchell Palmer, but the Federal Court at Indianapolis gathered them in just the same.

To overcome this objection, the Government authorities here are preparing to summon to conference under circumstances different from any that have preceded. The forthcoming conference would be called by the Federal Government itself as an act of public emergency. No Federal Court would be likely to prosecute private citizens who obeyed a mandate from another branch of the Government itself.

When an agreement finally is made the Federal Government would suggest the entering of the document in a Federal Court so that it would have legal as well as moral validity.

Technicalities will not be permitted to stand in the way of a conference. It is realized that a conference might have been held earlier and the objections concerning production of evidence much before than if it had not been the desire of the operators to fight it out with the miners and compel, if possible, the making of thirty-five district agreements instead of a basic scale in the Central Competitive Field as in previous years.

Both sides have suffered since the strike began. The massacre in Illinois has moved, however, to bring governmental influence to bear once more in an effort to draw the parties together. Confidential reports received here show that the tactics of the operators have not been as effective as breaking the united strength as they had hoped. Indeed, in certain non-union districts a gain of 91,000 members is recorded as a direct result of the notices posted by operators reducing wages. The miners have been drawn together by a common grievance rather than separated as the operators had believed would be the effect of a prolonged strike.

In another case, officials report that miners who had been evicted from homes erected for them by the companies now are being urged to come back to their homes whether they go back to work or not.

The main trouble with the situation is that the operators lack cohesion. They are composed of differing elements and some of their number are extreme in their view and want the militia and Federal Army, if necessary, to be used to break the strike as non-union men are brought to the mines. Others are willing to sit down with the union spokesmen and negotiate new scales of wages, but insist that thirty-five districts shall be created as separate propositions.

The operators have indicated that they would not object to the attendance of the national officers of the miners' union or their representatives at these district meetings. The union officials say the plan is impracticable and point to the anthracite controversy in Pennsylvania as an example of the long delays incident to the making of such agreements.

The main issue is whether a national agreement on wages shall be made covering a majority of the districts or whether the thirty-five districts shall make their own agreements. The miners' union is willing to abandon the time-old insistence on using the central competitive field as a basis and would agree to use any group of districts which would be suf-

EX-SECRET SERVICE CHIEF MEXICANS HOLD FOR RANSOM



CARS IN BROOKLYN ARE 24 YEARS OLD, INSPECTOR SAYS

Some Open Trolley Steps 223-4 Inches in Height, He Tells Commission.

Most of the cars in use on the lines of the Brooklyn City Railroad Company were built in 1898, according to Edward O. Roberts of the Transit Commission, who said to-day that the average life of a street railway car is from twenty to thirty-five years.

The accuracy of this was challenged by S. B. Olney, counsel for the company, who said that Mr. Roberts was not "an operating railroad man" and therefore not qualified to give such testimony. Roberts said there were 1,171 cars in use, of which 916 are owned by B. R. T. and 255 by Brooklyn City.

William H. Freeman, transit inspector, said he measured the height of the steps on the Brooklyn City Railroad Company's open cars and found it to be 29.2 inches, and from the step to the floor of the car 16.6 inches. He declared some other steps were as high as 22 3/4 inches and as low as 18 inches.

Mr. Freeman said there were 33,420 cars operated in New York State outside the city of New York. Of this number, he declared, 345 are of the "open" type. He said a little over 10 per cent. of the total number are in regular operation during the past eleven years in the United States.

637 cars were ordered built, of which 342 were of the open type. No open cars have been ordered in this country since 1916, said Mr. Freeman, who further declared that the summer type of street car is expensive because it places a strain on the car out of service whenever used. He said that Brooklyn prefers to ride in the open cars rather than the closed cars.

Mr. Freeman testified that there are 2 1/2 times as many accidents on open cars as on the closed cars. Winter cars operated by the B. R. T. surface car system. The Third Avenue Railway system, which uses double end summer cars throughout, was shown to have no more accidents in summer than in winter.

Asked for case recommendations, Mr. Freeman said the sides of the cars should be closed and an extra step placed on either end.

He said it would cost \$1,200 per car to close it up on the sides, cut an aisle through the center of the seats and put steps on the ends. He thought the decrease in accidents would warrant such a change.

It was placed on record that the former Public Service Commission issued an order requiring the trolley companies to keep their car steps at not more than 15 inches from the street.

Mr. Freeman said the open cars should be eliminated in time, although it is true the public like that type of car for summer riding.

AMERICANS IN CHINA NOT IN DANGER.

Bishop David Huntington, head of the Episcopal diocese of Central China, to-day called the Department of Foreign Missions of his church here that there was no cause for anxiety for American missionaries at Nanchang, according to cables from all American families and properties are being protected during the fighting between northern and southern Chinese.

Efficient to make a basic wage as a precedent for the remaining districts. This may be the upshot of the controversy and would, of course, mean the breakdown of the central competitive field.

Under the Government's plan, as worked out thus far, the miners and operators of twenty union districts would be called into conference, two men representing each side, so that about eighty representatives plus the national representatives of each party, making in all a committee of ninety, would get together and draw up a workable scheme for the settlement of the whole wage problem.

WOMAN'S SCREAM FOILS AUTO HOLDUP ON MERRICK ROAD

Highwaymen Attack Party of Five, Fracturing Skull of Driver.

ESCAPE WITHOUT LOOT

Line Uninjured Up Along Road, but Are Frightened Away by Watchman.

James Gibbons of No. 67 West 125th Street and Harry Martin of No. 144 East 43d Street, Manhattan, are in St. Mary's Hospital, Jamaica, suffering from injuries received at the hands of automobile highwaymen who held up the car in which they were riding on Merrick Road at Samuel Street, Jamaica, early Sunday morning. Gibbons' skull is fractured. With Martin and Gibbons at the time of the hold-up were Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Lee of No. 525 Park Avenue, Manhattan, and another man, whose name was not given to the police.

The Lees, Gibbons and Martin were on the way from Long Beach to Manhattan in a touring car owned by Mr. Lee. Gibbons was driving the car. The Sunday morning storm was in its early stages and Gibbons was driving carefully when a Ford touring car with only one headlight burning drove alongside and two men jumped on the running board and ordered Gibbons to stop.

In the darkness it was seen that the men had weapons and Gibbons, thinking they were armed with revolvers, shut off the power and applied the brakes. Immediately one of the thugs shut off the electric current, cutting out the lights of the Lee car, and the two proceeded to beat up Gibbons and Martin as they sat in the front seat.

Two other thugs ordered Mr. and Mrs. Lee and their companion out of the tonneau and lined them up alongside the road preparatory to searching them. Mrs. Lee by the light of a flash of lightning saw a man a short distance away in Samuel Street and began to scream. The man, who proved to be a night watchman, ran toward them and the thieves fled to their car and sped away.

Mr. Lee found Martin and Gibbons unconscious and drove them to the hospital. The thieves obtained no loot, although Mr. Gibbons had \$150 in a wallet in his inside coat pocket.

SENATE APPROVES N. Y. HARBOR PLAN

Resolution for Improvement Urged by Calder and Edge Is Passed.

WASHINGTON, June 26.—The Senate to-day passed the Comprehensive Port Plan Joint Resolution, sponsored by Senators Edge of New Jersey and Calder of New York, authorizing harbor improvement work between New York and New Jersey. The resolution already has passed the House.

LOW FLYING AIRPLANE IN CRASH WITH AUTO

Driver of Car Complains Aviator Refused His Name.

LOS ANGELES, June 26.—A collision between an airplane and an automobile was reported to officials here to-day. Edmund C. Kosch, who drove the motorcar, told the authorities that the plane damaged the car slightly and caused his mother and sister and a cousin riding with him to suffer from shock.

He said the aviator stopped, but declined to give his name and address or to explain why he was flying so low over a boulevard. The aviator then flew away.

"Mexican Pete" Skyrocketing

Continues Till It Reaches 204 1/2

This Is Advance of 23 Points To-Day and a Net Gain of 70.

Mexican Petroleum stock, which kept the financial community on tenterhooks all last week and which, because of its remarkable gyrations, was investigated by the New York Stock Exchange, could all its previous wild performances this morning when it shot up to 204 1/2, a net advance of more than 23 points. For the last ten trading days it now shows a net gain of 70 points.

Stock brokerage houses frankly expressed amazement at the action of the stock. To their minds it removed all existing doubt that it is "cornered" and that it no longer has what Wall Street knows as a free market.

After the close of the market on Saturday one of the Wall Street news agencies published in its tickers the statement that "there is no intention on the part of Exchange authorities from conditions they have found, of

REBELS MUST QUIT DUBLIN QUARTERS, SAYS CHURCHILL

Answers Reported Demand for Evacuation by British With Counter Demand.

LONDON, June 26 (United Press).—Republican rebels holding the four courts in Dublin must evacuate immediately, Winston Churchill, Colonial Minister, declared in Commons this afternoon. A challenge to Ireland to end lawlessness and observe the peace treaty was the keynote of a stirring speech in which Churchill defended the Government's Irish policy against "Die Hard" attacks.

Irish insurgents, who recently seized the four court buildings and hotel in Dublin and set up a rebel headquarters, were reported to have sent an ultimatum to the Government to get all British troops out of Ireland within seventy-two hours from last Friday midnight. Churchill said no such ultimatum had been received, but declared the rebels themselves must evacuate at once.

Ireland, Churchill said, must observe the spirit and letter of the peace treaty or the British Government would not legalize its further actions. "Die Hard" attacks opened the session this afternoon. Question after question was hurled at the Government bench. Spokesmen for the Cabinet replied to these Irish inconclusive answers. The Government withholding its ammunition for the debate.

Following the question period, Winston Churchill delivered a long speech on the Irish question, warmly defending Lloyd George's policies. He excoriated Eamon De Valera and the Irish extremists and blamed the Belfast horrors upon the I. R. A. "The Government is determined to support Ulster at all costs," Churchill said. "Britain has supplied Ulster with 50,000 troops for defense," he announced.

Warning to his defense of the Government, Churchill declared attacks upon Home Secretary Short became the occasion of a long speech. He said the assassination of Field Marshal Sir Henry Wilson was "monstrous." The London police had been unjustly criticized, Churchill said.

LONDON, June 26 (Associated Press).—"The Imperial Government," said Mr. Churchill in his speech, "feels that after the election which clearly showed what were the wishes of the Irish people, we cannot continue to tolerate the many grave lapses of the spirit of the treaty and the improprieties and irregularities in the execution which we have put up with or acquiesced in during the last six months."

The Sinn Fein, he declared, had to realize that they would never win Ulster except by their own free will and that the more they kicked the worse it would be for them. He said the Imperial Government would endeavor to stand between the antagonists and prevent the loss of life and the destruction of property and make it absolutely clear that any attempt from Southern forces to break into the territory of Northern Ireland would be met and repulsed by Imperial power.

Mr. Churchill declared that for generations and even in the height of the Irish struggle, no attempt had been made upon the lives of public persons in this country, and that it was monstrous to make the tragic event and dastardly outrage which had just taken place the ground for an attack upon the police authorities or upon the Home Secretary.

ELLIS ISLAND TO HAVE NEW BOARD OF REVIEW

Appeals in Immigration Cases to Be Handled There Soon.

WASHINGTON, June 26.—Secretary Davis announced to-day that in an effort to expedite the handling of appeals in immigration cases, a board of review, similar to that now maintained in Washington, would be established in New York in the near future.

It is planned, the Secretary said, if pending legislation providing an additional Assistant Secretary of Labor is passed, to put the new official in charge of the board.

Nearly 21,000 cases each month are appealed from Ellis Island to Washington and the department is swamped.

Jazz Not Cause of Delinquency Of Boys and Girls, Says Police Woman, Blaming It on Parents

The Girl Starved for Pleasure, and Boy Whose Wages Are Taken From Him, Chief Cause of Disappearances.

PITTSBURGH, June 26 (Copyright).—"Jazz and parties shouldn't get all of the blame for juvenile delinquency. It is the girl who is starved for pleasure who 'goes wrong' when she gets her first taste of it. It is the boy who never has been allowed to keep money he has earned who goes 'wild' when he rebels and keeps it."

From her wealth of experience with juvenile fallings, Mrs. W. C. Butterfield, policewoman of the Bureau of Missing Persons, made this declaration to-day. She has carefully investigated hundreds of cases reported to her. As a result she is convinced that "80 per cent. of the parents" who seek runaway children are themselves responsible for their disappearance. It is the girl or boy sent out too early to earn a living, rather than the pampered child, who becomes incorrigible.

"If juvenile delinquency is on the increase," she said to-day, "the parents have much to answer for. Eighty per cent. of the runaway girls and boys that I handle are youngsters who have been supporting not only themselves, but sometimes an entire family. It isn't the young people's good times—dances, parties and modern freedom—that makes them wayward. It is a father and mother who send them out into the economic world at an age when they should have no responsibilities of any kind."

"Many girls of 16 or 17 leave home and are forced to find work, because there is not enough money at home to maintain the family. Sometimes there are several younger brothers and sisters for whose food and clothing her earnings must go. The girl naturally becomes despondent. She

sees no future ahead. She wants her money for the nice clothes she sees other girls wearing. Frequently she runs away. If the bureau finds her before she has joined the great army of those of the older occupation, the bureau detective finds herself facing a difficult problem."

"What can you say to a girl of sixteen who never has been allowed to spend a cent of the money she has earned up to now? Usually she has not been ill-treated at home. But she has no pretty clothes, and her parents and family need the little money she has been able to earn. It's pretty hard on the girl isn't it?"

"So many boys in similar situations also run away. When a big, strong, healthy man comes to me and says, 'I want you to find my boy. He's run away and he's sixteen and I need his wages'—well, I feel like using stronger language than is warranted for a policewoman."

"Foreigners are the worst offenders along this line. Many come from countries where women and children are beasts of burden, while the lordly males can loaf, and they attempt to carry on the same method here. The mothers are old and unwilling to change. The daughters and sons, educated to American ways, find the bondage of the Old World maddening."

MARINES AT FAULT IN HAYTI TROUBLES, SAY INVESTIGATORS

Senate Committee Urges Withdrawal of Forces as Soon as Possible.

WASHINGTON, June 26.—Condemnation of the activities of individual marines in Hayti and recognition of certain blunders committed by the American Government in occupation of the island were contained in a report of the Senate Investigating Committee to-day after months of investigation.

Gradual withdrawal of the marine forces, beginning as soon as possible, was urged.

The report admits that present conditions are unsatisfactory and presents a list of recommendations which include:

1. That the American Government despatch to Hayti, a commission to include a commercial adviser, an expert in tropical agriculture and an educator "to place justice, schools and agricultural instructions within the reach of the masses."

2. That the American Government appoint a Haitian Government against foreign interests' efforts to acquire large holdings of land in the island.

3. Reduction of the marine forces "without further delay" in a gradual manner which would ultimately trust the maintenance of order entirely to the Haitian gendarmes.

4. Immediate abolition of the practice which permits natives to be tried in military courts for offenses against the military rule.

The report, however, absolves the marine occupation as a whole and places the blame for the "few" outrages on certain individual officers who now cannot be prosecuted. The occupation of the island has accomplished much good the report says, such as improvement in the sanitary systems, completion of roads and reestablishment of Government finances.

EVEREST BALKS BRITISH CLIMBERS

Ascent Is Abandoned Because Peril Is Now Too Great.

LONDON, June 26 (Associated Press).—Mount Everest has again baffled the best efforts of man. A Cutchin correspondent to-day confirms previous reports that Brig. Gen. C. G. Bruce, head of the expedition, has concluded that further effort would only result in useless tragedy.

Gen. Bruce was reluctant to abandon the climb, but the condition in the two last climbing parties returned, the advice of his medical officers and the certainty of worse weather conditions daily forced him to a decision.

TEACHER DIDN'T SHOOT SELF, SAID TO BE NEW THEORY

Experts Reported to Have This Decision From the Course Bullet Took.

Assistant District Attorney Edwards declared to-day that he has located a letter which will throw unexpected light on the death of Miss Edith E. Lavy, the schoolteacher, who was found dead in the sitting room of a rooming house at Freeport, L. I., Friday night. William Cressy, of Covington, Ky., is held in the County Jail in Mineola on a charge of murder in connection with her death. He was found in the room with the dead girl's body and declared she had committed suicide while he slept on the couch.

The letter which Mr. Edwards has located is said to have been written by the girl to her mother only a few hours before the fatal shooting. Mr. Edwards declined to make known the contents of the letter at this time, beyond saying that it referred happily to the girl's forthcoming return home.

As a result, it is believed, of the discovery of this letter, Mr. Edwards has rescinded his previous permission to remove Miss Lavy's body from the undertaking rooms in Freeport to her parents' home in Tupper Lake, N. Y. The letter is said by Mr. Edwards to render untenable the suicide story advanced by Cressy.

The corridor of the county jail was the scene of a dramatic meeting yesterday between Cressy and Miss Edith Lavy, a sister of the dead girl, who came from Utica, N. Y.

Miss Lavy was taken to the jail by Mr. Edwards and confronted Cressy in one of the corridors. "Do you know this woman?" Cressy was asked by Sheriff Smith. "Yes, sir."

Miss Lavy slowly raised her right arm and pointed dramatically to Cressy, apparently carefully weighing in advance what she intended to say.

Cressy watched her with a stony and indifferent face, staring coldly into her eyes as she hesitated, according to Mr. Edwards. Without a word the girl dropped to the floor in a dead faint and Cressy was led back to his cell.

Leroy Lavy, a brother of the dead girl, and an aunt, who teaches school in Newark, were closeted with Mr. Edwards at the latter's home for some time yesterday.

Raymond Malone, counsel for Cressy, announced to-day that he had possession of 206 letters written by Miss Lavy to Cressy and that in about fifty of these the teacher expressed a desire to die.

A secondary inquest to determine, if possible, whether or not Miss Lavy could have shot herself in the manner described by Cressy was held to-day in Freeport. The autopsy was conducted by Dr. A. D. Jacques of Lynbrook. He was assisted by Dr. Otto Schultz, medical examiner for District Attorney Banton of New York County and former Capt. Jones of the New York police department, a pistol shot expert.

A report of the result of the autopsy was made to District Attorney Weeks. He refused to make it public but it was learned from unofficial sources that the surgeons and the pistol shot expert concluded from the course of the bullet and other evidence that the girl did not shoot herself.

Mr. Malone would not say how or where he had obtained the letters, but it was believed they had been obtained through a telegram to Covington, Ky., which had not been received in the jail report "My Darling Boy" and are couched in terms of endearment. He said that the letters indicated that Miss Lavy was subject to despondency.

SIMPLE SERVICES AT FUNERAL OF WM. ROCKEFELLER

Boothback at No. 26 Broadway Among Those Asked to Tarrytown Residence.

The funeral of William Rockefeller is taking place this afternoon at the Tarrytown residence of the financier, the services being simple and attended by the immediate members of the family and a number of old friends.

The Rev. Charles Warren Baldwin, rector of St. Mary's Episcopal Church at Beechwood, where Mr. Rockefeller was a regular attendant, conducted the funeral services. No other clergymen were in attendance. There was neither music, eulogy, nor pallbearers, in accordance with the wishes of Mr. Rockefeller.

Among the mourners were John D. Rockefeller, Percy A. and William G. Rockefeller, two sons of the deceased, and their families; Mrs. D. Hunter McAlpin and Mrs. Marcellus Hartley Dodge, the two daughters, and their families, and John D. Rockefeller Jr. and his family.

CHARGE BURGLARY TO FIFTH AVENUE CARPET MERCHANT

Dealer Denies Guilt After Building Is Surrounded by Police Cordon.

Frederick Meltz, with offices at No. 306 Fifth Avenue as selling agent of the American Carpet Company, was arrested on a burglary charge to-day at his home, No. 773 Second Avenue, by Detectives Foley, Reilly and Hoffman.

This charge is based on Foray's report that Meltz was in the company of Joseph Morris of No. 98 Forsyth Street and John Behrmann of No. 10 Chrystie Street, who were arrested after the police had surrounded No. 306 Fifth Avenue Saturday afternoon with a cordon of detectives and informed men so numerous that a great crowd gathered and traffic was blocked. Detective Moriarty was hit by a ricocheting bullet when the detectives closed with the two prisoners, but was not seriously injured.

According to Detective Foray, who has been following Morris for a week, Morris entered the building Saturday afternoon and went to the loft where Meltz has his offices. About an hour later, Meltz and Morris came out and walked uptown together, the detective says.

Fifteen minutes later the two men returned. Foray says Meltz handed something to Morris, who entered the building, locking the door on the inside. Then Meltz left, it is said, after an hour, Behrmann, carrying a number of burlap bags, arrived and Morris admitted him. Foray then called for help and the building was surrounded.

When the police entered the building they found an electric power drill had been used to cut through the wall from the third floor of No. 206 to the clothing factory of W. A. McLaughlin in No. 201.

Meltz admitted to-day that he owned the electric drill. He said his men used it to cut into cement floor to make holes for wooden plugs in which carpets could be stretched. He denied having anything to do with the burglary. He said he resembled Morris called at the carpet office Saturday to ask for prices and that the man left the building with him. He denied that he returned to the building at any time after that.

Meltz was arraigned before Magistrate Oberwager in Jefferson Market Court this morning and held without bail on a charge of suspicion of burglary for examination June 28.

Loft New York

CANEY

Advt. on page 13

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THE WORLD

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